



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-147  
Wednesday  
2 August 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-147

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2 August 1989

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## Chad

**Delegation Departs With Message for Al-Qadhdhafi**  
*AB0108210389 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French*  
1900 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] A Chadian delegation led by Korom Ahmed, minister delegate at the Presidency in charge of general inspectorate and state controls, and including Mahamat Fadiq, security adviser at the Presidency, left Ndjamenat early this afternoon for Tripoli. Minister Korom Ahmed and his delegation are taking a message from the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Chad and Libya have more important things to do than to make war. This was Korom Ahmed's statement to the local press shortly before his departure. Here he is:

[Begin Ahmed recording] Mahamat Fadiq and I are bearers of a message from the president of the Republic to his brother, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. This follows the minisummit in Bamako, Mali, and is aimed at establishing a direct dialogue in line with the historic meeting in Bamako between the two heads of state and other African heads of state. As you know, the president of the Republic has always advocated direct, frank, and sincere dialogue between the two leaders and the two peoples to restore a sincere and definitive peace. This is the only possible way to reconstruct our country, torn apart by several years of war, and to ensure Libya's stability.

Comrade Mahamat Fadiq and I therefore have the privilege to be the special envoys of the president of the Republic to President al-Qadhdhafi. We think that much has been done since the former OAU chairman began his mediation in the border conflict between Chad and Libya. There may be many developments in the affair very soon, taking into account the willingness of both sides, especially the willingness of President El Hadj Hissein Habre, who has never refused to hold a dialogue and extend a friendly hand to Brother al-Qadhdhafi so as to put an end to the fratricidal war that has continued between the two peoples for almost [word indistinct] years. We have other things to do than to make war. This peace process has been understood by our neighbors. The dynamics of peace which began at the Bamako minisummit will continue to guide us. We are almost

certain, unless something unexpected happens, that there will be a successful conclusion to the negotiations. This is in the interests of the peoples of Chad and Libya. [end recording]

## Congo

**Changes Made in PCT Central Committee**  
*AB3107132889 Paris AFP in French 0050 GMT*  
31 Jul 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Jul (AFP)—The "moderates" seem to have triumphed over the elements considered as "hardliners" in the new composition of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT, single ruling party) made public early this morning in Brazzaville. Therefore, Camille Bongou, who is considered the "second in command" of the Congolese regime, and many of the PCT "hardliners" were dropped from the Central Committee last night at a secret ballot. This decision was announced officially at the end of the 5th day of the deliberations of the Fourth PCT Congress that reelected General Denis Sassou-Nguesso to head the party and state for a third 5-year term of office.

It will recalled that 2 years ago, in July 1987, Camille Bongou was relieved of his post as head of the PCT Organization Department, but he, nevertheless, retained his privileged rank within the Central Committee. Pierre Nze, who was considered the Marxist ideologist under the regime of President Marien Ngouabi—who was assassinated in 1977—and who served as foreign minister from 1979 through 1984, has also been dropped from the Central Committee. In all, 21 out of 75 members of this committee have been dropped while 23 new members have been named to it. These newcomers, observers believe, represent the "moderates" within the party.

Among the newcomers, one of the most popular in Brazzaville is Colonel Pierre Oba, 39, the director of public security and who is particularly renowned for his integrity. The appointment of Col Oba as member of the Central Committee, and that of many other "young and dynamic" executives, is expected to enable the party to wage a more effective war against the "corruption" and "bourgeois propensity" denounced by Gen Sassou-Nguesso in his opening address to the fourth congress, observers in the Congolese capital state.

The congress is expected to end officially today with the appointment of the Political Bureau, the highest organ, and of the prime minister, who, in succeeding Ange-Edouard Pongui, will be charged with forming the new Congolese cabinet.

**Mass Movement Launches 'Defiance Campaign' 2 Aug**

**Police Patrol Pretoria Hospital**

*MB0208083389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0828 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug SAPA [dateline as received]—Police are stationed in the vicinity of the H.E. Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria as the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] is poised to launch their defiance campaign today.

The H.F. Verwoerd Hospital is one of the segregated provincial hospitals targeted by the MDM.

The superintendent of the hospital, Dr D.J.L. van Rooy, said today that the situation was "peaceful."

"We are continuing our work as usual," he said.

A Transvaal provincial administration liaison officer, Mr J.H. Loubser, said police were stationed "in the vicinity of the hospital but not on hospital property" in the event of "problems."

He said no special security measures were taken at the hospitals.

A spokesman for the MDM, Mr Cas Coovadia, said not more than 50 "genuinely ill black patients" will present themselves for treatment today at the targeted hospitals.

**Police Confirm Pretoria Explosion**

*MB0208083789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0836 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 2 SAPA—An explosion rocked a suburb of Pretoria today as protests against segregated facilities got underway around the country.

Captain Ruben Bloomberg confirmed the explosion, but said the location had not been established.

"Police are currently trying to find out where it occurred, if there are any injuries and what the damage is."

No further details are available.

**Police Investigate Explosion's Source**

*MB0208093589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0934 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria August 2 SAPA—Police in Pretoria had not by 11h20 [0920 GMT] today been able to establish whether an explosion allegedly heard in parts of Pretoria this morning was in fact a bomb.

A senior police spokesman said they did not rule out the possibility that the noise could have emanated from an explosion of sorts at a construction company.

Police investigations are continuing.

**'Thousands' Gather for Durban Protest**

*MB0208081489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0813 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Durban Aug 2 SAPA—Thirteen buses with about 800 people have arrived at the Addington Hospital in Durban to protest against segregated facilities there.

Hospital superintended, Dr Patrick Fitzgerald, said the buses were parked at the entrance, but the protestors were "standing and looking at the sea."

Only ill patients would be allowed into the complex. They would receive the necessary treatment, he said.

The protestors from about eight black townships, are being led by senior members of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and other anti-apartheid organisations. Among the leaders is Mr Curnick Ndlovu who recently held a meeting with U.S. President, Mr George Bush.

Thousands of students from the University Durban-Westville holding placards have been assembled outside the hospital gates since 9am today.

The situation at Greys Hospital in Pietermaritzburg is normal, according to the medical superintendent, Dr Ivan du Toit.

Dr du Toit said they have taken "special precautions" to deal with an influx of patients, but the police had not been called in to patrol the premises.

At the Dundee Hospital in northern Natal, protests have so far failed to materialise with the superintendent, Dr Herman Stormans saying precautions had also been taken to treat excess patients.

**Further on Durban Hospital Protest**

*MB0208084089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0833 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Durban Aug 2 SAPA—Leading members of the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] assembled outside Durban's beachfront Addington Hospital this morning to lead 13 busloads of people protesting against apartheid at hospitals.

Among those who arrived soon after 9am were representatives from the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions, the United Democratic Front [UDF], the National Medical and Dental Association, the United Committee for Concern and the Natal Indian Congress.



Among them were Mr Curnick Ndlovu, chairman of the UDF, Dr Farouk Meer, spokesman for the MDM, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr Paul David of the Release Mandela Campaign, Mr George Sewpersadh, president of the Natal Indian Congress and Dr Dlizi Mji, chairman of National Medical and Dental Association.

The leaders said the "patients" would enter the hospital through the whites only entrance on the beachfront and would seek treatment in an orderly fashion.

Mrs Mariam Jagga, who is in her sixties and sitting in a wheelchair, was pushed through the aluminium and glass doors of the emergency registration wing of Addington Hospital by Mr Ramgobin.

While he pushed her, he said: "I am now pushing her through the doors which I have been told are for whites only."

Mrs Jagga, who is suffering from a chronic bone condition, was calm as press representatives surrounded her and Mr Ramgobin had to virtually push his way through.

She was then examined and an admission card was processed without any incident.

The security guards at the door did not try to stop them and ushered in Mrs Jagga with Mr Ramgobin and Marshalls, who wore red bands around their right arms, to the examination rooms.

#### **Police Arrest 12 Black Sash Members**

*MB0208074689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0746 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 2 SAPA—Twelve members of the Black Sash womens pressure group were arrested this morning during a placard demonstration against segregated hospitals.

Police public relations officer, Captain Ruben Bloomberg, confirmed the arrests saying they were released on their own recognizances.

The Black Sash members were picked up in the Parkview suburb of Johannesburg on the first day of protests called by the MDM against segregated facilities.

No other incidents were reported with Captain Bloomberg saying hospital officials were going about their duties as normal.

Senior Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) officials have, meanwhile, begun tours of specific areas to gauge the effect of the protest call.

#### **'Scores' Protest in Johannesburg**

*MB0208090689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0904 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 2 SAPA—Scores of people have turned up at the Johannesburg General Hospital as part of the nationwide protests against segregated facilities.

Provincial spokesman, Mr Jan Loubser, said 20 people have so far been admitted for treatment and only bona fide patients would receive medical treatment.

A small police presence is evident at the hospital. No incidents of violence have been reported.

Mr Loubser said the situation was normal at all other hospitals in the transvaal.

"I have spoken to the superintendents and they report no unusual activity at all the hospitals in the Transvaal except Johannesburg. In Vereeniging, no protestors have turned up and the same remains true of the H.S. Verwoerd and Pretoria West Hospitals in Pretoria."

COSATU spokesman, Mr Neil Coleman, said senior officials of the organisation are still out monitoring the effectiveness of the protest.

A comprehensive breakdown of events would be released later, he said.

#### **Commentary on Movement's 'Laughable' Nonviolence**

*MB3107052589 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Radical movements have evidently been taken aback by the strong criticism, throughout the political spectrum, that they have elicited with their plans for a campaign of mass militant action before the elections.

But their defence—that their planned actions are nonviolent—is laughable. Indeed, a COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] spokesman virtually admitted as much when he said at a news conference that the authorities might take action and that this would precipitate violence.

Certainly, the authorities will be required to take action to enforce law and order if the radicals go ahead and carry out their threats. That they foresee the likelihood of such a response is itself a commentary on the nature of what they are planning. That they threaten violence when the response is forthcoming makes nonsense of their protests about nonviolence.

Violence is, in fact, an inherent component of the radicals' plans. Their militant action campaign—that is their own name for it—is designed to create widespread disorder and disruption of public facilities and services.

The inflammatory rhetoric with which the organizers set about mobilizing supporters inevitably results in unrest and law breaking. That had already begun last week, when black pupils in the Western Cape were involved in incidents of stone throwing.

It was also disclosed last week that the campaign would coincide with an intensification of ANC [African National Congress] terrorist bomb attacks, and this, too, has already begun. During the last 10 days, there have been at least six serious explosions in the country, and it was only by chance that the only people killed were apparently three of the perpetrators. Also disclosed were plans to intimidate people against voting and the use of petrol bombs against candidates in the September elections. COSATU itself has stated openly that its campaign will culminate in a week of militant action just before the elections.

Two fundamentally opposed visions of the future of South African society are in conflict in these times. One sees in that future a rigidly authoritarian system imposing the political creed of its creators, the self-declared revolutionaries, and their radical allies. The other sees in it a democratic dispensation developed through peaceful negotiation and expressing the diversity of interests and aspirations of all South Africans. Which of the two will prevail is what the elections, on the one hand, and the militant campaign, on the other, are all about.

**\* Nearly Six Million Eligible To Vote 6 Sep**  
34000681b Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English  
5 Jul 89 p 5M

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha said yesterday that more than 5-1/2-million white, coloured and Indian voters were listed on the population register for the general election on September 6.

He said that on May 31 there were 5,612,288 registered voters eligible to choose candidates for the three Houses.

In the Transvaal there are 1,700,747 white voters, 861,651 in the Cape, 369,165 in Natal, and 239,104 in the Free State.

The number of coloured voters in the Cape totals 1,499,166, 69,105 in Natal, 34,982 in the Free State, and 172,498 in the Transvaal.

Most Indian voters live in Natal—551,304—but there are 93,040 in the Transvaal and 21,526 in the Cape. There are no Indian voters registered in the Free State.

The figures released by Mr Botha show that there are large numbers of South Africans of all races who do not have identity numbers.

#### North Coast Surprise

The breakdown indicates that in the Transvaal alone, more than 28,000 whites do not have ID numbers. In the Free State, only 2,400 are without them.

A sixth of the coloured voters in the Cape are without ID books. In Natal, a quarter of Indian voters do not have them.

The figures also show that in the North Coast and Umzinto constituencies for the House of Delegates, nearly half the voters do not have IDs.

**\* Prospects for NP Victory in Elections Examined**  
34000673c Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English  
2 Jul 89 p 22

[Article by Lawrence Schlemmer, Richard Humphries and Louise Stack]

[Text] [Editors note]: The *SUNDAY TIMES* has commissioned the Center for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand to monitor trends leading up to the September 6 election. This article introduces a series which will culminate in a broad prediction of the election results, to be based on intensive studies in five specially selected barometer constituencies... [End editors note]

The taken-for-granted predominance of the National Party over the past three decades has been a cause of both comfort and despair in South African politics.

Recent observations by Hermann Giliomee and that very experienced election analyst Harry Laurie have challenged the automatic assumption of an overall National Party [NP] majority in September. Could Democratic Party [DP] and Conservative Party [CP] expectations of a hung Parliament be vindicated?

Party divisions along lines of language are long past. Even the total onslaught is in abeyance. In the coming election political convictions around race policy and economics will be definitive.

The spectrum of convictions which will structure the outcome is wide and complex, but with only a little over-simplification, appears as follows:

- Race Separatism: Ranging from radical partition to traditional segregation, this viewpoint coincides largely with lesser affluence and marked economic grievances;
- Cautious Reform: Mainly concerned with avoiding threats to the way society operates, or fearful of the unknown consequences of change, this position is pragmatically conservative;
- System Renewal: A variety of viewpoints, including more rapid reform, fundamental power-sharing, concern with human rights and extending into social democracy and mild socialism. Economic growth and welfare is a major concern.

### Triumph

Obviously CP support is clustered in category one and the DP draws its support from the third position in the spectrum. National Party support straddles all three categories. This is both its strength and its weakness.

In 1987 the NP attracted non-doctrinaire race separatists, most of the cautious reformers and a substantial number of whites willing to share power. If it can maintain this performance in the coming election, it will once again triumph.

The penalty the NP pays in attempting to straddle the spectrum, however, is that its policy pronouncements have to be ambiguous and equivocal.

It also depends very substantially on its image of previous success, of practical experience in attempting to deal with out crisis-ridden political realities and of determination to safeguard white and minority interests, which is a concern across the whole spectrum. Images, however, can evaporate very quickly.

In a situation in which the NP clearly cannot rely to the same extent as in the past on external pressure or radical activism to consolidate support for a strong, safe center, it faces four major dangers. One is believability.

### Stagnant

Will its segregationist support believe NP reassurances when the Group Areas system seems to be crumbling? Will its more fundamental reformers believe in its ability to begin negotiations with blacks when nothing concrete has happened since 1984, and when the new five-year policy guidelines are rejected by more celebrated black spokesmen?

The second danger is economics. Will the promise of mild tax relief outweigh what are felt to be staggering fuel price hikes or stagnant white incomes? Will the business community, so important to the NP's left, believe that external credit-worthiness and investor confidence can be restored?

### Image

A third danger is that, while the conservative fringe of the NP may blanch at promises to share power with some blacks, its left-wing may feel that the most significant blacks will not cooperate, and hence lose faith in the five-year plan.

Finally, there is the problem of a dented image, due to the erratic behavior of Mr P.W. Botha, a litany of recent instances of corruption, and resignations from the Cabinet and two municipal by-election defeats by the DP, all against a background of losses to the CP in the 1988 municipal elections.

While it is too early for predictions, the NP could lose support to both the CP and the DP. Furthermore, by putting up candidates in a large number of constituencies, the DP and CP could increase gains for each other.

To provide a framework for assessing prospects in the election we present two scenarios: One called "Reversal" and the second "Retreat".

**Reversal:** This scenario assumes that the CP maintains no more than the level of support that it gained in the 1988 municipal elections, which suggests that its share of the vote will shift from the roughly 30 percent which the rightwing gained in 1987 to about 33 percent. (We assume that a possible HNP-AWB [Reformed National Party-Afrikaner Resistance Movement] alliance will be a negligible factor.)

As regards the DP, we take indications from the most recent series of opinion polls by M & M, augmented slightly by the results of recent municipal by-elections, thereby assuming that roughly six percent of NP voters will swing to the liberal opposition.

Both swings are modest and very easily achievable. The outcome may be as follows (approximates): DP 25; NP 100; CP 41.

**Retreat:** For this scenario we assume that the CP will regain the highest levels of support it has achieved in parliamentary by-elections since 1987, and also that its growth could be more rapid from a low base in the Cape Province.

We also take account of its highest support levels in recent opinion polls. On this basis its share of the overall vote could easily increase to roughly 35 percent.

### Rapid

For the DP we assume that it can regain the relative support which the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] achieved in 1981, plus 50 percent of the support which the NRP [New Republic Party] achieved in that elections.

Applying these assumptions, which are most certainly not unrealistic, to all results in the 1987 election, and allowing for opposition parties splitting the vote in constituencies they cannot win, yields the following scenario (also approximate): DP 41-42; NP 62-65; CP 59-62.

Under the Retreat scenario the outcome is very close and Parliament is well and truly hung. A further 13 NP seats will be marginal to within 500 votes, 10 to the CP and three to the DP.

### Potential

For both opposition parties this is a potentially high-yield, but very high-risk, scenario.



neither scenario may materialize. One should never underestimate the NP once its campaign starts to roll and obligingly supportive television coverage mounts.

The potential attraction of the new leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, projecting sincerity and with a successful European tour to his credit, may roll back the advances of the opposition. Whatever the case, the very fabric of white politics is in the balance.

**\* Benefits of Talking to ANC Assessed**  
34000681a Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*  
in English 7 Jul 89 pp 50-51

[Text] Last week's talks between ANC [African National Congress] representatives and a Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) delegation in Lusaka have again focused attention on where the benefits—if any—of such contacts actually lie.

The inclusion of the ANC delegation of alleged arch-terrorist Hein Grosskopf seemed to some to indicate contempt for the political flak visitors to the ANC inevitably face on their return to SA [South Africa].

Grosskopf's attendance had National Party (NP) election strategists chortling with satisfaction this week. There is little doubt that contacts between the ANC and "white liberals", particularly supporters of the Democratic Party (DP), will be an important aspect of the party's election campaign.

The DP is keenly aware of the political traps the NP is setting for participants in talks with the ANC. This was reflected by DP MP [Member of Parliament] Jan van Eck's last-minute decision to withdraw from the FFF delegation.

An NP onslaught, spearheaded by Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, against talks with the ANC has been gaining momentum in recent months. It is understood that before the election "sensational" evidence may be produced in an attempt to further discredit contacts with the organisation.

Government is clearly worried that continued discussions with the ANC by a wide range of respected, moderate South Africans will undermine its own efforts to portray the organisation as an uncompromising Marxist terrorist revolutionary force, unworthy of inclusion in a negotiated political settlement in SA. To some extent the contacts also preempt whatever future moves government may make towards dealing with the banned organisation.

So can the ANC "give" something in return which would enable the visitors better to justify their actions of a generally hostile white audience back home?

Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, co-founded of the Institute for a Democratic SA (Idasa), plays a leading role in setting up meetings with the ANC. He believes that while

specific trade-offs are not feasible because of the nature of the contacts, increased ideological flexibility and a softening of attitudes is evident on both sides. Such meetings enable myths and stereotypes on both sides to be broken down. In so doing, they build a climate for negotiations based on consideration of the cost of not negotiating.

There is no question about the need to talk to the ANC if one accepts that the choice is between negotiation and violence, Slabbert adds. "We believe the ANC is one of the major players, if not the major player, in the game. It is, therefore, vital to understand what they are thinking and to see if they can be pulled into future negotiations."

He says he has never made a secret of his personal reservations about aspects of ANC policy and strategy, but does not regard these as an obstacle to talks. Ultimately, he observes, "one can only really assess the policies and actions of the ANC once they are free to participate in the constitutional process and are subject to the demands and problems of other participants."

Slabbert rejects the argument that contact with the ANC gives the organisation legitimacy and publicity. He maintains that government, through its own actions, legitimises it more than anyone else. He also believes it is impossible to implement a ban on talks, as government apparently tried to do soon after contacts began. He acknowledges that a party such as the DP faces a problem in its approach to the ANC.

"My view is that the DP should end its executive to talk to the ANC and to establish common issues. They should then come back and tell the electorate what they talked about. They should get it off the agenda and not let their opponents use it against them."

He says the worst thing that could happen to the DP is for the government to have talks with the ANC before it does. The DP's dilemma is the same as that facing both the white electorate and the NP: Consolidating a power base at the expense of negotiating with the ANC, or vice versa.

The ANC's recently published constitutional guidelines, argues Slabbert, make significant statements on key issues and are a clear indication that the organisation is willing to negotiate. DP co-leader Denis Worrall does not regard talks with the ANC as a "reciprocal" arrangement in terms of trade-offs. "We will talk to the ANC before the election on the basis of our own agenda with the intention of conveying to them certain critical views."

DP co-leader, Wynand Malan, rejects Vlok's contention that, while white liberals talk to the ANC in Lusaka, the organisation shows its contempt by continuing to kill civilians in bomb attacks in SA. Malan contends that talks with the ANC are necessary to end the violence—just as government accepted talks were necessary to end



the conflict in Angola and Namibia. "You make no contribution to peace by talking only to those who agree with you. One doesn't hold a peace conference between friends." He stresses that the DP rejects violence as a political tool for change and agrees with government that violence in SA will not end until the ANC abandons its "armed struggle.... And that is the point: what do we do to bring an end to the violence?"

**Johannesburg Police Center Attacked; None Injured**

MB010805589 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] The police radio control center in Brixton, Johannesburg was attacked shortly before midnight [2200 GMT] last night.

A police spokesman, Lieutenant Eugene Opperman, told our news staff that a hand grenade of unknown origin had been hurled at the building and that several shots had been fired with an AK-47 rifle. No one was injured in the attack, and damage was negligible.

The attackers are believed to have fled in a car soon after the attack, which lasted less than half a minute. This is the first time that a police radio control center, which answers emergency calls from the public, had been attacked.

**Mini-Limpet Mines Used in 27 Jul Explosions**

MB2807114789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0832 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—Mini-limpet mines were used in the three explosions that rocked Johannesburg and neighbouring Soweto last night, a police spokesman confirmed here today.

A man was killed, apparently blown up by the bomb he was trying to plant on the Johannesburg-Soweto railway line about 2100 [1900 GMT]. The train service was temporarily suspended while police searched the line for other bombs.

Early this morning two other limpet mines were found at Nancefield and New Canada Stations in Soweto. Police detonated the bomb, and the train service returned to normal. No damage was done to the Johannesburg-Soweto line, the spokesman said.

Earlier last night, at about 2045, an explosion occurred in the parking lot at Johannesburg's J.G. Strijdom Hospital. Police said nobody was injured and no damage was caused.

The third explosion occurred at about 2330 behind municipal toilets in Johannesburg's centrally-located Joubert Park. There were no injuries and damage was "very slight", a police spokesman said, adding that the limpet mine was apparently placed on a heap of gravel behind the toilets.

**Pik Botha Calls for Regional 'Spirit of Peace'**

MB2807001089 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has called on the countries of southern Africa to cooperate in the spirit of peace to develop the region.

Speaking at a public meeting in the Pretoria North Town Hall last night, Mr Botha said the time was right to implement a Marshall Plan in the region:

[Begin Botha video recording] We have the [word indistinct], we have the doctors, the technicians, the farmers; we have the know-how.

We can build the bridges, and the roads, and the airports, and the ports. We can run them.

We can build irrigation projects; we can build the dams and water-conversion schemes; we can build the railway lines. Yes, we've got it.

We can and have the knowledge to combat human, animal, and plant diseases. We can increase food production.

What southern Africa now needs is for all the leaders to get together as soon as possible, particularly as we move towards the independence of Namibia or shortly thereafter. To look at the map of southern Africa, to say, well, there are 80, 90 million people, so many countries; what we now need is a thorough expert analysis of the needs.

Where must the next railway lines come? The next port? The hospitals? The clinics? The industries?

In which rivers must we build the dams, and where must we take the water to which arid areas have been opening up?

How can we plan this whole subcontinent together? [end recording]

**27 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

MB2707112489

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

**Democrats Live in Economic, Constitutional 'Wonderland'**—It is "easy" for the Democratic Party (DP) to "offer voters the world without having to take into account the realities," observes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 July. "How the country is supposed to afford some of the DP's grand ideas is beyond us. But there's nothing like making popular promises when you know that you aren't going to be the government anyway—and the DP hasn't a hope in hell of taking over." "The parties that formed the DP always accused the government of prescribing to the Blacks. Yet the DP puts forward a constitutional plan

without consulting them at all. To sum up: The DP, whether it deals with economic or constitutional issues, lives in a peculiar Wonderland of its own."

#### THE STAR

**Editorial Distinguishes Between Violence, Protest**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 July in a page 10 editorial says the "trouble" with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and his government "is that they seem unwilling to distinguish between violence and legitimate protest. So they try to suppress both as if they were one and the same thing. And they succeed only in arousing more anger, which spills over into more violence and more repression." The government "simply must learn to tolerate dissent." "Nationalists have finally brought themselves to admit that their cherished policy of apartheid has been the most destructive force this country has ever known. They can hardly ask the dispossessed, after that, to smile benignly on what this newspaper hopes will be a final apartheid folly: holding a 'general' election that excludes the vast majority of South Africans."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**State President's Office Loses Credibility**—"Arrogance has been the mark of this State Presidency," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 July in a page 8 editorial. "Tuynhuys officials have, with utter contempt for the nation, put out stories which later transpired to be untruths, notably (but not only) on the notorious occasion when President Botha, lying in hospital, was officially placed in his office. A similar untrue statement concerning the Nelson Mandela tea party has emanated from Tuynhuys in recent weeks. The price has been credibility—that vital instrument of authority in a democracy; no sensible person fully believes pronouncements from Tuynhuys until they can be independently verified."

#### TRANSVALER

**Democratic Election Manifesto 'Flawed'**—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 25 July comments on the Democratic Party's election manifesto promises, saying the DP's strategy speaks of "opportunism". TRANSVALER "can still agree with the federal concept, but the assurance of equal voting rights at the third level is not in keeping with the DP's assurance that it is opposed to the principle of one man, one vote in a unitary state. The promises in the manifesto sound good but are flawed in reality."

#### BEELD

**Democrats Make 'Flood of Promises'**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 26 July in a page 10 editorial says: "The DP published its election manifesto over the weekend—and the country hasn't experienced such a flood of promises in a very long time." However, the DP is "very vague" about the "how and when" of its

promises. "The DP wants to create the impression that it need only say the word and the new Utopia will come into existence. But if one looks at the present resistance from the extraparliamentary movement, it is clear it will experience much confrontation. Perhaps this is why it seeks a police force doubled in size."

#### 28 Jul Press Review

MB2807113289

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**Mass Defiance Campaign Intolerable**—"The so-called Mass Democratic Movement is not bluffing anyone when it claims that its defiance campaign is non-violent and that it is peacefully aimed at apartheid and the 'racist elections'," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 July. The campaign is "dangerous, disruptive, provocative and cannot be tolerated, either during the election or at any other time." Those involved in the campaign "will have to suffer the consequences, since the government will have to act firmly against them. In doing so, it will have the support of all citizens who believe the way to bring about change is by peaceful negotiation, not by deliberate defiance of existing laws and practices."

#### THE STAR

**Editorial Says Democrats Only Election Choice**—"The NP [National Party] goes to the voters with a wishy-washy platform compared with the clear-cut ideals of the flanking parties," remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 July in a page 10 editorial. "It offers neither the full abandonment of apartheid, nor its espousal. It asks whether a black man could become State President, but fails to answer its own question. It lauds consensus as the mechanism to prevent group domination, but fails to say what it would do when there is no consensus." Therefore, white voters have "an easy choice. They can go for an abandoned nightmare by voting CP [Conservative Party]. They can opt for the agonised doldrums by voting Nat. And they can vote for a brighter future, by tackling problems bravely, in siding with the DP [Democratic Party]."

**Polls Reflect Decline in NP Support**—Patrick Laurence writes on page 11 that a hung Parliament is a "possible if not probable result" in the 6 September general election. "What lies behind the decline of the NP, as reflected in a range of polls, including a confidential appraisal conducted for the NP and polls by Market and Opinion Surveys? Its diminishing support seems to have accelerated with Mr de Klerk's takeover as NP leader. Taking the Market and Opinion as a guide, NP support has ebbed steadily from 48.7 percent in April to 40.6 percent in July." Also, "the power struggle between Mr de Klerk and Mr Botha after Mr Botha's resignation as party leader cannot have helped."

## BUSINESS DAY

**State Vague About Financial Problems**—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 July in a page 8 editorial says: "The Commission for Administration, which doles out taxpayers' money to public servants, has shown endearing if inappropriate coyness about disclosing the extent, value and cost to taxpayers of public service perks. Their attitude seems to be that this is confidential between the employee and the state body which acts as bookkeeper and the financial director, Minister Barend du Plessis, who allocates funds." "It's senseless for government and its spokesmen to allude vaguely to South Africa's financial problems; blame overseas creditors for creating them; seek understanding from those who bear their costs—but conceal them as they worsen. It's time Du Plessis spoke up."

## SOWETAN

**Black Schools' Violence Still 'Simmering'**—"The violence at one of the best high schools in Soweto, Immaculate in Diepkloof, is just the tip of an enormous problem that is still simmering in black schools, particularly in Soweto," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 July. SOWETAN "warned that unless the thuggery in Soweto is dealt with urgently all respect for the law will collapse. This is now happening and may worsen. Now that one youth has been set alight we cannot allow this type of thing to happen again. But just as we condemn our children for this reprehensible act, let us know that had the police and parents played their part pupils would not have resorted to this despicable act."

## THE WEEKLY MAIL

**Columnist Notes Power of Unions**—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 28 July-3 August that the government "may be far less worried about its opponents' ability to mobilise mass protest than by the possibility that they will seize the moral and political 'high ground' by showing they are more interested in negotiation and democracy than it is." An act of successful resistance was the detainees' hunger strike, which placed the government on the moral defensive. However, mass protest against the Labor Relations Act "may do the opposite." If mass action is launched "whether or not demands are met, those who hold power might be convinced that there is nothing to be gained by meeting demands in future. In this case, this might make little difference since they have little to gain by leaving the Act unchanged: if the stakes were higher—as they will be if political freedoms are on the agenda—they might resist concessions they might otherwise have made." Therefore, Friedman says that "how, and on what issues, the unions use their power is becoming as important as whether they use it at all."

## CAPE TIMES

**State 'Failed' To Address Economic Problems**—"South Africans incredulous at being advised a few months ago by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Org Marais that they are no worse off than 20 years ago, should be positively stunned to learn that he now thinks inflation has peaked at the current 15.7 percent," says Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 26 July in a page 8 editorial. "Just about every economist in the land believes inflation will be rising year-on-year by at least 17 percent before the year is out." Government "has failed to demonstrate that it has either the will or the ability to address our increasingly serious economic problems and, tragically, it clearly remains prepared to eschew sound financial judgement for short-term political expediency."

**Investigation Into P.W. Botha Game Issue Welcomed**—A senior policeman's promise of a thorough investigation into allegations that a police truck had been used to transport dead game privately for President P.W. Botha was "the correct response" says a second editorial on the same page. "This was rather more satisfactory than a statement from Mr Botha's own office dismissing the allegation as a petty attempt to discredit him and claiming that the game had been transported 'in accordance with the rules'." "The public cannot be fobbed off with Tuynhuys bluster."

**Government 'Abuse' of Mandela Prisoner Status**—Anthony Johnson remarks in his "Midweek Politics" column on the same page that "in one of the more cynical variations on its tried and trusted 'divide-and-rule' strategy, the Government has now embarked on a campaign to create tensions and divisions between the ANC and its symbolic leader, Nelson Mandela. Government attempts to marginalise Mandela take place at a time when he remains a prisoner and is accordingly unable to participate freely in the debate that is being encouraged over his recent meeting with President Botha or consult with his exiled colleagues." Johnson believes the government "may yet rue the day it decided to abuse Mandela's status as a prisoner."

## DIE BURGER

**Democratic Manifesto 'Political Fairy Tale'**—"A reasonable description of the DP's election manifesto must undoubtedly be that it sounds like a political fairy tale," says Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 26 July in a page 14 editorial. "The fairy-tale policy that the left proposes amounts to the 'dangerously simplistic' thinking that the chairman of Anglo-American, Gavin Relly, recently warned against. He said there are greater causes for the country's problems than apartheid, such as the too-rapid population growth, and the cost of development and change." "However, in the DP, political expediency has gained the upper hand. Therefore, many hollow election promises have been made that have no chance of surviving the election."



**DIE BURGER**

**Democrats Apologists for ANC Violence**—Columnist Dawie writes in his "From My Political Pen" column on the page 14 of DIE BURGER that "instead of joining the ranks of the peacemakers, the DP is acting as an apologist for the perpetrators of violence in the ANC." "Instead of putting all its weight behind Mandela's peace statement the DP is more concerned about the perpetrators of violence and comes to their rescue." The DP wants to throw the violent elements and the extraparliamentary groups "a life preserver, especially now when they are being increasingly isolated from the international community." Dawie believes the DP "is a greater risk to national security than the Progressive Federal Party ever was."

**BEELD**

**CP Policy Unfeasible**—"To read the CP's election manifesto is like passing through a science-fiction time machine," remarks Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 July in a page 10 editorial. "Apart from the total unfeasibility of such a policy, it also contains a sure recipe for a bloodbath. The irony is that Dr Treurnicht also knows this, even though he accuses other people who speak of a bloodbath under CP rule of irresponsibility."

**DIE REPUBLIKEIN**

**Election Supervisors Have No Election Experience**—Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 26 July in its page 4 editorial says that Namibians are being "insulted." "Some of the countries that offered to send additional manpower to observe whether the elections in Namibia are 'fair' know nothing about elections. They come from countries where free and fair elections is still something in the future. But the Namibians have already participated in various open elections. Therefore, this sort of 'supervision' really means nothing at all."

**SWAPO Apologies to Prisoners To Get Votes**—Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 23 July in its page 8 editorial says Theo-Ben Gurirab, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) secretary for foreign affairs "apologizes to the 153 prisoners released from SWAPO's hell camps but has no word for the hundreds, even thousands, of Namibians who are still in SWAPO penal camps. He feels a moral obligation toward those that are free, but his conscience has no words for those still in torture irons and underground incarceration. This creates the impression that Gurirab's conscience only stretches as far as the borders of the voting districts in Namibia."

**31 Jul Press Review**

MB3107104589

[Editorial Report]

**SUNDAY STAR**

**Voters Should Remember 'Silenced' Black Majority**—Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 30 July in its page 10 editorial says the "slanging match" between Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) over proposed protest action has "obscured several central issues that demand scrutiny." "The MDM's proposed protest action is aimed at all unjust and discriminatory laws—laws the Nats say must go but are not prepared to say when. The MDM protests are a timeless reminder that talk is cheap." South Africa has "become a country shackled by so many security laws that public protest has virtually been outlawed altogether. Those privileged few who have the vote would do well to remember the silenced majority on September 6."

**Voter Registration Proclamation 'Sinister'**—On page 16, Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column that many white South Africans have begun arriving in Namibia to be registered as voters "solely on the basis of their having been born in Namibia, or of their parents having been born here." "There must be a reason for this 'democratic' practice, and I say it is a very sinister one. Only the most naive would say that all the little tricks built into the system of voter registration are not intended to deny SWAPO victory at the polls." Qwelane also notes that the voter registration proclamation says "that seconded civil servants, soldiers and policemen who have been in Namibia for at least four years can register as voters. It does not matter that such people are not Namibians." Qwelane believes "a climate for future conflict is being created by schemes such as this. And if the scheme succeeds in its intentions, then heaven help us all."

**SUNDAY TIMES**

**Pressure for Negotiated Settlement Increases**—"F.W. de Klerk, despite what some opinion polls may suggest, is still the next man in Tuynhuys—and he has raised expectations about a rapid move towards a negotiated settlement," writes Harald Pakendorf on page 26 of Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 30 July. Pakendorf lists three time limits for when he expects a South African negotiated settlement. The first is 1992 when Europe will be one economic entity and the "European Parliament will have some teeth," and with it will come "pressure for more sanctions." The second time limit is the fact that South Africa has to "reschedule its foreign debt sometime within the next 18 months." "The third time limit is the American one. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen said in a TV interview in June that the De Klerk government would be given time to settle in. But then

progress towards a negotiated settlement will have to begin." None of those holding the line against more pressure will be satisfied with anything less than open-ended negotiations between the South African Government and the ANC, plus other relevant political groups, of course."

**Mass Defiance Campaign 'Incomprehensible'**—The decision by the MDM to "embark on a campaign of defiance before the general election is understandable only at an emotional level; in tactical terms, it is incomprehensible and desperately dangerous." The "wide-scale acts of defiance and disorder" will halt the negotiation process, "leaving us only to observe the surge of white voters to the right." "Calls for mass demonstrations provide the perfect excuse for the mischief-makers and the spoilers and the agent provocateurs to work their poison. We are already seeing this in the recent outbreak of mysterious bomb and arson attacks. The MDM is laying us all wide open to a new wave of disorder and its inevitable grim harvest."

**CP Manifesto 'Vague'**—A second editorial on the same page says that to read the Conservative Party election manifesto "is to be astonished that so many white South Africans can allow themselves to be gulled by people who want to lead them back into a dark, disreputable and disastrous past." The CP only offers "vague drivel about turning the clock back and restoring a discredited old-time religion of Verwoerdian folly. No lines on maps. No mention of the sacrifices required."

#### THE CITIZEN

**Democrats' Malan 'Soft' on Law, Order**—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 July says to Democratic Party (DP) coleader Wynand Malan in its page 6 editorial that "attempts to disrupt the election, either by the ANC or the Mass Democratic Movement, will lose the DP more votes, because you are soft on both the ANC and the MDM." The Progressive Federal Party majority in the DP "will have cause to regret that you are a co-leader of the new party." Malan will ensure the DP "will be hammered on September 6" for being "soft on law and order."

#### THE STAR

**NP Buys Votes With 'Under-the-Counter' Perks**—"It looks good when the Ministers of Finance and of Administration, in quick succession, bolster the message that civil servants will get no 'bribe' increases ahead of the elections," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 July in a page 8 editorial. However, "this month the Government announced that public service housing subsidies—generous by any standards at R330 million—would be increased by up to R80 a month (an extra R30 million burden on the Exchequer, naturally at taxpayers' expense)." Thus, "the public servants get their under-the-counter perks to see them right at the polls and some gullible taxpayers may believe they're getting a break

from paying still more for the public sector. After the elections is time enough for them to know what's been perpetrated in their name. It is all part of the great Nationalist plan to cling to power."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Editor Notes State's 'Record of Failure'**—Editor Ken Owen writes on page 8 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 31 July "the most remarkable phenomenon of South African politics is the ability of the National Party to survive its own failures, of which the most obvious was the failure of apartheid." On 6 September, the white electorate will "return once again a government whose record of failure matches that of Poland and Argentina, a Mickey Mouse government trying to turn us into a Mickey Mouse country. We face a final five years under a government that will try to solve the racial problem, and fail; try to establish security, and fail; try to stop inflation, and fail; try to make us prosperous, and fail; try to think, and fail."

#### SOWETAN

**Mass Defiance Action 'Legitimate'**—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 31 July in its page 6 editorial says the action taken by the MDM "was to be expected as a reflection of the sentiments of millions of people who will not be taking part in the general election." "The Government and its various organs is trying to suggest that the actions proposed by the MDM will be confrontationist and violent. Even the Democratic Party has become uneasy about these acts, something which was in fact inevitable because the DP is trying to be all things to all men." Also "the fact that there is no secret agenda behind the actions proposed by the MDM indicate that these movements are involved in legitimate acts of dissension. They should be given a chance to do this as long as there is no violence."

#### RAPPORT

**Editorial Supports NP Reform, Security**—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 30 July in its page 34 editorial says the NP "wants to carry out the reform process it started to its ultimate conclusion," and "can be entrusted with the security of the whites' future." "On the other hand, the CP can play no role in the elimination of conflict. Its policy is simply based on greater conflict. Regarding the DP, just like its predecessor the Progressive Federal Party, there is still the question of whether it will negotiate or concede." "The NP has stated its aim: a 'stable, just, new South Africa.' Those who share this ideal and who are not convinced of the adequacy of the alternatives, will want to give the NP the necessary mandate on 6 September."

#### TRANSVALER

**CP Theories Not Feasible**—The CP's "greatest weakness" lies in the fact that "it appears to offer an easy solution for people who fearfully, and with their backs

against the wall, want to flee from the complex South African reality," observes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 27 July. But the CP "goes no further than having visions, because the party leadership itself knows its theories will not survive a feasibility test." TRANSVALER believes the "problem" with the CP's thinking is that it is "rooted in fear and denial of responsibility."

#### **DIE BURGER**

**Democrats Apologists for ANC Violence—Cape Town** DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 27 July says in a page 18 editorial the DP's "flattery of the extraparliamentary activists has not changed the radicals' intention of disrupting the elections. The reason is obvious. They view the DP as a political partner because the party is not shy about acting as an apologist for the ANC's perpetrators of violence."

#### **BEELD**

**Mass Action To Disrupt Negotiation—Johannesburg** BEELD in Afrikaans on 28 July in a page 10 editorial says the MDM chose the "suspicious strategy of disruption to show its dislike of the coming election and segregated amenities. The first, and surely softest, of soft targets is the medical services." "One can only imagine the 'peaceful' chaos that will ensue." BEELD believes the action amounts to "an invitation for conflict, and that the promising climate for negotiation should not be disrupted at any cost."

#### **DIE REPUBLIKEIN**

**SWAPO Seeks 'Excuses' Against Namibian Polls—Windhoek** DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 27 July in its page 8 editorial comments on SWAPO's appeal to the UN to increase the UN Transition Assistance Group military forces. DIE REPUBLIKEIN says the appeal "sounds like a search for excuses against a process that must be fulfilled early in November. It is an hour of truth which no political party can bypass. On that occasion the decision of the majority will be final. SWAPO should let the matter rest there."



## Angola

### UNITA Calls for 5 Aug Peace Talks in Zaire *AB0208101889 Paris AFP in French 2106 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Aug (AFP)—The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has suggested that negotiations on Angola should resume this Saturday, 5 August, in Zaire. General Tony Dacosta Fernandes, UNITA chairman of the UNITA foreign affairs commission, told AFP in Abidjan today.

The movement, which has been fighting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA—in power) for 14 years now, hopes that the negotiations will lead to a major cease-fire agreement. The UNITA delegate asserted that "there is no deadlock in the negotiations. There are just a few hitches and difficulties concerning the choice of dates."

In fact, Mr Fernandes stated, the Zairian mediator suggested 1 August for the resumption of the talks, but as this date is the traditional Armed Forces day in Angola, the MPLA requested a postponement until 3 August, which UNITA did not agree to because its party day falls on that date. It therefore suggested that the date be changed to 5 August.

Mr Fernandes, who left UNITA Headquarters at Jamba (Angola) this morning, added that his movement's leadership had not yet "received any indication of a rejection of this date," so that its delegates will therefore arrive in Kinshasa on Friday, 4 August for the discussions on Saturday.

It will be recalled that on 26 July, the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY announced that the negotiations had been postponed because the mediator, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, was absent from his country.

Mr Fernandes declared that the cease-fire "is being violated by the two sides," which is "normal" because "its implementation is very complex" as "there is no major agreement" on its implementation.

UNITA will on Saturday submit its proposals on this issue to the Zairian mediator and the MPLA after examining those of the MPLA. Mr Fernandes explained that after the Gbadolite agreement (signed in Zaire on 22 June) on the "principle of a cease-fire and national reconciliation," "a transitional national union government" must be formed within a "reasonable period of 18 months at the most" before general elections are organized.

For UNITA, such a major agreement will lead to "an effective cease-fire," as it will open up political prospects. "Without a political agreement the soldiers will never cease fighting; they will never lay down their

arms," Gen Fernandes asserted. He said that the cease-fire agreement should be very precise on illegal operations and sanctions in the case of violations. In this regard, he stated that food supplies must be authorized but not ammunition supplies, and also that reconnaissance flights must be prohibited.

Finally, he said that the two sides may fail to agree on troop movement and logistic supplies as each side would wish to maintain them in the places they occupy.

Meanwhile, he told AFP that the UNITA delegation will be led by Jorge Valentin (minister of information) and Colonel Elias Salupeto (minister of planning) in addition to the chief of staff of the rebel forces.

## Mozambique

### Mocumbi Outlines Policy on MNR, South Africa *MB0108185689 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Mozambique's foreign minister, Pascoal Mocumbi, has ruled out any power-sharing between the Mozambican Government and the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance]. Dr Mocumbi was speaking in Maputo today at a news briefing with journalists about some of the key aspects of the fifth congress of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, which ended on Sunday [30 July].

The minister said the authorities do not see any need to impose on the Mozambican people different parties when the Frelimo party itself has been able to guarantee democracy in Mozambique. Dr Mocumbi said, however, that if any MNR member came back on his own to rejoin Mozambican society, then he could take part in any official institution, even government.

The minister reiterated that dialogue with the MNR would only be possible after the armed group accepted Mozambique's principles for peace, including the renunciation of violence and acceptance of the existing order.

Dr Mocumbi said the people made it clear during the fifth congress that they wanted peace, but only peace with Frelimo, and not with any other party or group. He said the Mozambican authorities would be constantly taking new initiatives as the situation develops in the search for peace.

Asked about South Africa's role, Dr Mocumbi said the South Africans had an important role to play, principally because they form part of the history of the MNR. He said Mozambique would like to see South Africa collaborating even better with the Mozambican authorities in securing peace.

Dr Mocumbi declined to comment if any order has been given to the Mozambican Army to try and capture MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama. He said the Army was

involved in an offensive throughout Mozambique, including the Gorongosa area of central Sofala Province. This military offensive, Dr Mocumbi said, was part of the government's efforts to end the war in the country. We are fighting against terrorism, the enemy, Dr Mocumbi said, and our actions are on all fronts: the military, political, and diplomatic.

On the results of the fifth congress of Frelimo held last week in Maputo, Dr Mocumbi said the party had come out stronger than it was before. He said the two main challenges for Mozambique today were ending MNR banditry and using all possible resources to develop the economy, so as to eradicate hunger.

Dr Mocumbi said the people wanted to continue building socialism, but that the party's strategy and tactics would be adjusted from time to time to accommodate the reality in Mozambique. The fact that some of the political terminology used by Frelimo in the past has now been dropped would not affect Mozambique's foreign relations.

Dr Mocumbi said the main thing was that the Frelimo party must satisfy the aspirations of the Mozambican people. We have won more friends, Dr Mocumbi said, and we feel that the world supports us. He said Mozambique, like in the past, was, together with the progressive forces, involved in the fight for peace and progress.

#### Further on Mocumbi Statement

MB0208105089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi said in Maputo today that the history of relations between South Africa and the armed bandits places Pretoria in a privileged position in terms of helping Mozambique to dismantle armed banditry and restore peace.

Pascoal Mocumbi told local and foreign journalists that Mozambique will try to secure greater collaboration from South Africa to restore stability to southern Africa in general and Mozambique in particular.

Antonio Bernardo Cuna provides the details:

[Cuna] Minister Pascoal Mocumbi recalled that when the Nkomati Accord was signed, South Africa undertook to stop supporting the armed bandits, which it took over from the former Rhodesian regime. However, as Minister Mocumbi pointed out, reality proved different.

Asked whether Pretoria is currently cooperating with the Mozambican authorities' efforts for peace in our country, Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi replied, quote, we would like more cooperation from South Africa, unquote.

Referring to the involvement of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Mozambican religious leaders in the Mozambican peace process, he said that their work is complementary and added that more African leaders could become involved in the process.

During the process of studying draft documents and the fifth congress, which closed in Maputo on 30 July, the Mozambican people made it clear they want independence and peace with the Frelimo party, for it is with the latter that it is possible to strengthen and expand democracy. Citing an example, Dr Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi said that different opinions during preparations for the congress and the congress itself became similar views in the final documents of the party's supreme conference.

[Begin Mocumbi recording] We do not see the need to impose a party opposed to Frelimo to establish democracy in Mozambique. However, the Mozambican people within Frelimo and led by Frelimo could one day decide that it is necessary and useful to create parties. If our people freely decide to organize themselves in various parties, well, that will not be a new reality. At this stage, we do not feel the need to create other parties. [end recording]

Minister Mocumbi said the fifth congress analyzed the current situation in Mozambique and southern Africa, studying ways in which the Frelimo party must organize itself to lead the people in the search for solutions to current problems. He said that as a result of that analysis, a program was devised indicating two [as heard] main courses of action: eliminating armed banditry, restoring peace, and eradicating famine.

The international media reports the Frelimo party decided to abandon Marxism-Leninism, but Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said Frelimo only adjusted its strategies and tactics to our country's current stage of consolidating our independence and building our people's well-being.

[Begin Mocumbi recording] The Frelimo party saw that among other national resources, it was necessary to use all Mozambican people, all the living force of the Mozambican people gathered behind the Frelimo party. As you could hear from the speeches of the delegates and see from the way the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River followed the congress, and in the demonstration and marches yesterday, the Frelimo party emerged much stronger from the congress.

President Chissano also said in his conclusion yesterday that Mozambique and the Frelimo party will continue working to build socialism. We will act according to the demonstrations of solidarity we received. This does not mean there is no room for readjustments to our strategies and efforts along the way. [end recording]

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